Delgushin, I.P., Chickay, D.T.

Results of experimental studies of errors of precipitationmeasuring instruments at the Gorkiy Hydromatecrological Observatory. Trudy 000 no.155-163 465. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Gor'kovskaya gidrometecrologichuskaya observatoriya.

DOLGUSHIN, 1.S.

Invagination of the vermiform appendix and the wall of caecum into the lumen. Khirurgiia 32 no.2:66 F '56. (MLEA 9:7)

1. Is Shipkulovskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Tambovskoy oblasti.
(INTESTINES---INTUSSUSCEPTION) (APPENDIX)

BELUSKIY, V.B.; DOLGUSEIN, I. Yu.

First field work season of the Yakut Expedition organized by the Yakut Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Isv. vost.
fil. AN SSSR no.1:141-142 \*57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Yakutia--Hatural resources--Mesearch)

DOLGUSHIN, I.Yu.

Geomorphological characteristics of river valleys in the basin of the upper Aldan River. Trudy Inst.geog. 78:124-155 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

(Aldan Valley -- Physical geography)

red.; MEL'NIKOYA, H.B., red. izd-ve; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn. red.

[Geomorphology of the western part of the Aldan Plateau] Geomorfologia zapadnoi chasti Aldanakogo nagor'ia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 205 p. (HIRA 14:5)

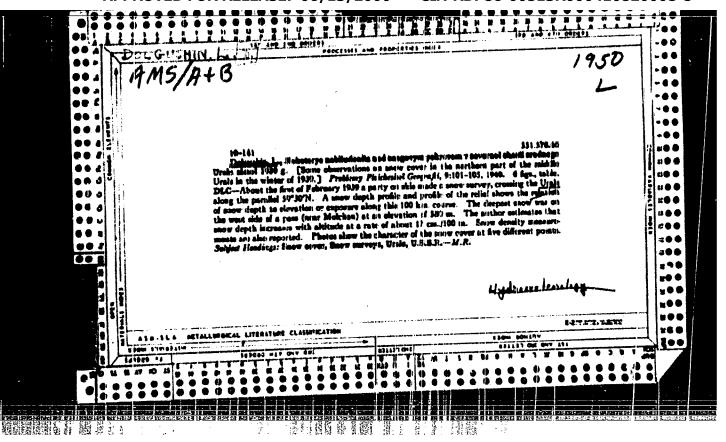
1. Institut geografii i Sovet po izucheniya proizvoditelinykh sil Akademii nauk SSSR (for Dumitrashko) (Aldan Plateau —Geology, Structural)

DOLGUSHIN, I.Yu., kand.geograf. nauk

By the will of man; "chain" reactions in the geographical environment and the transformation of nature. Priroda 53 no. 11:10-22 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR, Moskva.



- 1. DOLGUSHIN, L. D.; KIREKOV, S. V.; FORMOZOV, A. N.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Geology and Geography
- 7. Geographical Outlines of the Taigi Forests, S. I. Lutskiy. (Moscow, Geography Press, 1947). Reviewed by L. D. Dolgushin, S. V. Kirikov and A. N. Formosov, Sov. Knige, No. 6, 1948.

9. Report U-3081, 16 Jan. 1953, Unclassified.

- 1. RIKHTER, G. D.; DOLGUSHIN, L. D.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Physics and Mathematics
- 7. Avalanches, Crigin and Defense Against Them. G. K. Tushinskiy. (Moscow, Geography Press, 1949). Reviewed by G. D. Rikhter and L. D. Dolgushin. Scv. Kniga, No. 2, 1950.

9. Report U-3031, 16 Jan. 1953. Unclassified.

DOLGUSHIN, L. D.

"Concerning N. A. Solntsev's 'Snow Flakes as a Geomorphological Factor'", Problemy Fizicheskoy Geofrafii (Problems of Physical Geography), Vol. 16, Symposium, Moscow, 1951.

U-1483, 25 Sept 51

DOIGUSHIN, L.D., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk.

In the land of frozen silence. Nauka i shisn' 22 no.12: 26-28 D'55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Antarctic regions)

KOKOSOV, N.M.; NIKULIN, V.I.; KHARIN, V.I.; KOMAR, I.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, otvetstvennyy redaktor; DOLOUSHIN, I.D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, otvetstvennyy redaktor

[The Khanti-Mansi National Area; a sketch of its natural resources and economy] Khanty-Mansiiskii natsional'nyi ohrug; ocherk prirody i khoziaistva. Sverdlovsk, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, Ural'skii filial 1956. 102 p. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR (for Komar, Dolgushin) (Khanti-Mansh Mational Area--Economic Geography)

DOLGUSHIN, L.D.; KEMMERIKH, A.O.

New glaciers in the Urals. Izv. AN SSSR. Her. geog. no.6:67-73 M-D 157. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(Ural Mountains--Glaciers)

DOLGUSHIN, L.D.

Geographical studies in the Antarctic report No.1. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geog. no.1:28-47 Ja-F 158. (MIRA 11:2)

l.Institut geografii AN SSSR... (Amtarotic regions)

AUTHOR:

Dolgushin, L.D.

507/10-58-6-2/21

TITLE: .

Glaciological Observations in Antarctica (Glyatsiologicheskiye nablyudeniya v Antark-

tide)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geogra-

ficheskaya, 1958, Nr 6, p 16-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author presents a map of the East Antarctic coast from the Rower (Rauer) Islands in the east to the Windmill Islands in the west, about 1,500 km long, elaborated from data gathered from aerial surveys and the research conducted by members of the Soviet expedition. The following types of glaciers were observed in that region. 1) The continental glacial sheet, which forms the base of the glaciation of the Antarctica, 3,000 to 4,000 m thick, which can be divided into two parts: a) the central massive part, covered with an approximately 100 m thick blanket of snow, and b) the border zone of

Card 1/3

SOV/10-58-6-2/21

Glaciological Observations in Antarctica

of moving ice, 10 to 100 km wide. 2) The domal glaciers - dome-like islands among the shelf glaciers formed on shallow morainic banks. Being immobilized they grew up to 320 m in height. 3) The shelf glaciers, formed near the coast and having bearings on coastal shelves. 4) The drifted (naveyannyye) glaciers - numerous glacier formations occurring in irregularities of the relief of the Antarctica. Comparison of aerial photographs taken in 1956 and 1957 fixed the direction and speed of floating glaciers detached from the border zone of the continental glaciers. The scheme of the speed of different glaciers in the border zone is shown in figure 5 and the adjoining table. There are 4 charts,

Card 2/3

SOV/10-58-6-2/21

Glaciological Observations in Antarctica

1 photo, 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut geografii AN SSSR (The Institute of Geography of the AS USSR)

Card 3/3

DOLGUSHIN, LD.

12-90-2-2/30

AUTHOR:

Dolgushin, L.D., Vtyurin, B.I.; Model', Yu.M.; and Kapitsa,

TITLE:

The Preliminary Results of the Glaciological Investigations of the First Soviet Continental Expedition to the Antarctic (Predvaritel'nyye rezul'taty glyatsiologicheskikh issledovaniy pervoy sovetskoy kontinental'noy ekspeditsii v Antarktide)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva, 1958, Vol 90, Nr 2, pp 118-133 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The USSR Academy of Sciences undertook an Antarctic expedition in 1956 - 57. The coast of the Antarctic continent between 74° and 110° (eastern longitude) was explored for a distance of 2,000 km. Investigations included aerial observations over a total distance of 50,000 km. The authors give detailed descriptions of glaciological investigations which were concentrated on the following subjects: 1) the ice cover and glacier morphology in the eastern Antarctic according to topography, increase and decrease of glaciers; 2) the snow-accumulation processes, the dynamics, nature and properties of the snow cover; 3) the temperature conditions of snow, ice and upper layer of the Earth crust; 4) the composition and structure of the ice covers and shelf glaciers; 5) the thickness of ice covers, shelf

Card 1/2

The Preliminary Results of the Glaciological Investigations of the First Soviet Continental Expedition to the Antarctic

glaciers and ice domes; experimental ice borings; 6) glacier movement speeds, iceberg formation processes and geological activity of glaciers. There are 6 photographs, 1 map and

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Geophysics 2. Ice-Antarctic-USSR 3. Snow-Antarctic-USSR

TAUBER, Georgiy Mikhaylovkch, doktor geograf.nauk; SHN'KO, Pavel
Kononovich, kand.geograf.nauk; DOLGUSHIN, Leonid Dmitriyevich,
kand.geograf.nauk; MEL'NIKOVA, N.B., red.; STRELKOVA, N.A.,
red.izd-va; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Soviet scientists on the sixth continent] Sovetskie uchenye na shestom kontinente. Moskva, Isd-vo "Enanie," 1959. 31 p. (Vsesoiusnoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh snanii. Ser.9, Fizika i khimiis, no.21)

(Antarctic regions)

and the same of th		Operation  butts, C.T. Issospheria Clearwaitines  butts, C.T. Issospheria Clearwaitines  butts, C.T. Issospheria Clearwaitines  butts, P.J., and Y.J. Treitelays. Isrosligation of falluria Currents in the  lagion of Mirayy  Britanity, A.D. Seismin Observations in Mirayy  Pulleyry, N.H. Medical Studies in East intervites  AVAILABLE: Library of Compress (C860.556)	corrected; this book is Volume 2 of a multivolume work containing scientific data collected by the Privat Series Continental Expedition to the antirothe (1975- 57), and not under the continental Expedition to the antirothe (1975- 57), and not under the continents of the antirothe movement is independent of all private (arreis and material scientific movement is produced as the capabilities was to mainly movement as part of the displacition was to marray an area between 74 to 11195 Lancitude and 99 to 7093 Lacticud can area of about 1 may be supplicable to head recalitions, and to initiate a sprimative related to the applicable to head recalitions, and to initiate a sprimative related of the applicable to head recalitizes, and to initiate a sprimative related to the fact that is the first the stress of Grinvina, Script, and vestfold, on the Sackleton for Sackleton to Sackleton the three cases of Grinvina, Script, and vestfold, on the Sackleton for Sackleton the three cases of Grinvina, Script, and vestfold, on the Sackleton for Sackleton the three cases of Grinvina, Script, and vestfold, on the Sackleton for Sackleton f	Servitable antaritishaskays ekspeditelys, 1955-  Servitable toninental have ekspeditelys, 1955-  Parrays koninental have ekspeditelys 1955-1957 gg.; sauchsyys retail* (first Continental Aspeditios, 1955-1957; Astentific Beauchsyys retail* (dere Pharkot transport, 1959-161 p. 2,000 object printed. (deries: Itali Material, ton 2)  Spensoring Agency: articlessity i antarktichestiy nauchmo-isaledovskel'skiy institut.  Mat.: N.M. Semry, Destor of Geographical Sciences; Sech. Ed.: L.F. Dreshables.  Philogia: This book is intended for polar specialists, geographers, geologists, and geophysicises.	
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AUTHOR:

Dolgushin, L.D.

SOV/10-59-1-22/32

TITLE:

In International Geographical Organizations (V mezhdunarodnykh geograficheskikh organizatsiyakh) The International Symposium on the Physics of Ice Flow in Glaciers (Mezhdunarodnyy simpozium po fizike

dvizheniya l'da v lednikakh)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya geografiche-

skaya, 1959, Nr 1 pp 141-145 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This article is an account for the Soviet reader of the work of a symposium organized by the Commission for Snow and Ice of the Association of Scientific Hydrology of the International Geodesic and Geophysical Union, held from 16 to 24 September 1958 in Chanonix' (France). Soviet science was represented by Professors G.A. Avsyuk and P.A. Shumskiy, and by L.D. Dolgushin, M.A. Petrosyants, K.G. Makarevich

and S.I. Tsisanov. There are 3 photos.

Card 1/1

SOV/10-59-5-9/25

AUTHOR:

Dolgushin, L.D. and Kemmerikh, A.O.

TITLE:

Mountain Lakes of the Subpolar and Polar Urals

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geografiches-

kaya, Nr 5, pp 76-82 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

There are over 4,000 lakes and tarns in the mountainous parts of the Subpolar and Polar Urals. The surface of these lakes rarely is more than 1-2 sq km, though the lakes of tectonic origin are larger, but the largest of them all, the Bol'shoye Shchuch'ye Lake, has only 11.74 sq km. All these lakes and tarns could be divided into two groups; tectonic lakes, and lakes and tarns formed in the depressions left by melted glaciers. Lakes of the last groups are usually small but often very deep. (tables 1 and 2). The authors describe some characteristic for each group. There are 4 photographs 3 tables, 1 set of diagrams and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut geografii AN SSSR (The Institute of Geography

AS USSR)

Card 1/1

DOLGUSHIN, L. D.

"Main Peculiarities of Glaciation in Central Asia According to the Latest Data"

report to be submitted for the Intl. Geographical Union, 10th General Assembly and 19th Intl. Geographical Congress, Stockholm, Sweden, 6-13 August 1960.

AVSYUK, G.A.; BOGOMOLOV, G.V.; DOLGUSHIN, L.D.; ZENKOVICH, V.P.; MESHCHERYAKOV, Yu.A.; OBUKHOV, A.M.

Problems of physical geography at the 12th General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.6:126-130 N-D 160. (MIRA 13:10) (Physical geography)

Olaciere, IASE (1000), Oberguergl, Austria, 10-18 Sep 1962.

CHIZHOV, Cleg P., and KOPYAKIR, V. S., Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscov [1961 positions] - "Facent changes in the regime of Moraya Zemlya glaciation" regime of Hovaya Zemlya placiation

DOLCHSHIN, Leonid D., YEVIEYEY, Swandd A., and

KOTLYANY, V. H., Institute of Geography,

Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow [1961] 
"Current changes in the Antarctic ice sheet"

GROGVALD, M. G., and NESHEE, Anna N., Institute

of Geography, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow

[1961] - "Recent changes and the mass-balance
of the cluciers on Franz Joseph Land" of the glacters on Franz Joseph Land" MOVALEY, Farel Y., Khar'kov State University
iment A. H. Gor'kiy [1960] - The fluctuations of glaciers in the Caucasus" MAKANEYICH, K. G., Geography Section, Academy of Sciences Kazach SSR [1960] - "The regime of glaciers in the Zailiyaky Alatau in recent decades"
PAL'GOV, Nikolay N., Head, Geography Section, Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata [1961] -"The relation between glacier retreat and the position of the firm line with special reference to the Zentraluy Tuyuknu Glaciers TRENOV, Milhadl V., Professor, Towns State University Imeni V. V. Kuybyshev [1960] . "On the role of summer snowfalls in the fluctuation of glaciers" report to be submitted for the Symposium on the Variations of the Regime of Existing

DOLGUSHIN, L.D. (Moskva); YEVTEYEV, S.A. (Moskva); KRENKE, A.N. (Moskva); ROTOTAYEV, K.G. (Moskva); SVATKOV, N.M. (Moskva)

Recent advance of the Medvezhyi Glacier. Priroda 52 no.11:
85-92 163. (MIRA 17:1)

DOLGUSHIN, L.D.; YEVTEYEV, S.A.; KRENKE, A.N.; ROTOTAYEV, K.P.; SVATKOV, N.M.

Periodical glacial surges and the recent advance of the Medvezhiy Glacier in the Pamirs. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.5:30-39 S-0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.

OKOROKOV, A.A., otv. red.; MARKIN, A.M., otv. red.; HE LEZOVSKIY, V.I., red.; DOLGUSHIN, H.I., red.; KIRILLOV, I.Ye., red.; MIKHAYLOV, G.N., red.; NEVZOROV, L.A., red.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, G.M., red.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, V.A., red.; USHAKOV, F.N., red.; KHODOV, M.P., red.; SHARONOV, M.S., red.

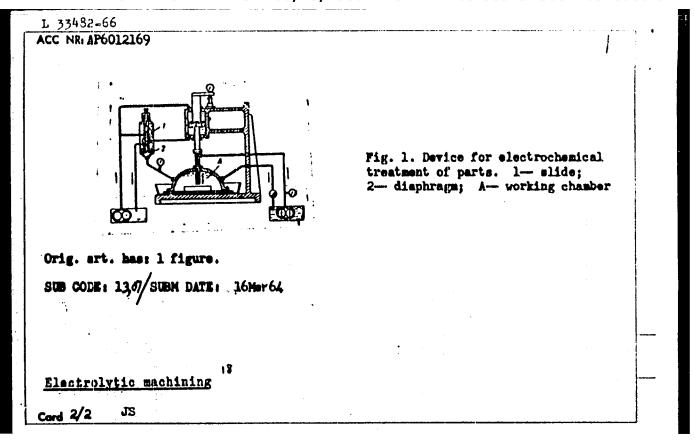
[Regulations for the design and safe operation of loadlifting cranes] Pravila ustroistva i bezopasnoi ekspluatatsii gruzoped emnykh kranev. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 127 p.

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.

L 33482-66 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m) ACC NR. APB012169	/EWP(h)/T/EWP(l)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJF(c) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/007/0099/0099
INVENTOR: Glazkov, A. V.; Semenov, Rumyantsev, Yu. S.; Sheherbak, M. V	SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/007/0099/0099  Ye. S.; Dolgushin, P. G.; Kuleshov, B. S.;
TITLE: Device for electrochemical	treatment of parts. Class 49, No. 180471
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlenny	rye obraztsy, towarnyye snaki, no. 7, 1966, 99
ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate he electrochemical treatment of parts trolyte pumped through and with a hing a followup system actuated by intake and outlet of the chamber. the followup system, the control was	MEMISTRY IN STRUMENT as been issued describing a device for the in a closed working chamber with the elec- hydraulic-drive feed for the electrode tool hav- changes in electrolyte pressure at both the To increase the sensitivity and reliability of hit is a single-coordinate hydraulic tracking feeted by the electrolyte pressure in the  [1D]
Card 1/2	00: 621.9.047.7

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820008-8



COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants.
Potatoes: Vegotables. Cucurbits.

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 10968

AUTHOR :

: Dolgushin, V. D., Kucherov, V. Ye., Snezhko, S. A.

INST. : Voroshilovgrad Agricultural Institute.
ITLE : An Important Subject in Vegetable Growing.

ORIG. PUR. : Sad i ogoorod, 1958, No. 3, 18019

ABSTRACT: According to the experimental data of Voroshilovgrad Agricultural Institute (1955-1957), the late cabbage

Savadovskaya VikhV develops upon being sown directly into the ground, a vigorous root system penetrating deeper than with the cultivation by transplanting, and suffers less from lack of moisture. The intensive growth of the leaf surface explains the more productive utilization of water and nutrients and leads to an increase of 12-546

in the yield. — M. V. Branishnikov

The same and the s

CAPD: 1/1

-64-

TSEGOYEV, S. (g.Kuybyshev); OLESOV, N., instruktor; DOLGUSHINA, A.;
KASHMANOV, V.; SEMJHENKO, I.

San Company

Inspection of "red corners" is in progress. Sov. profsuiuzy
18 no.17:36-37 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent shurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy", (for TSegoyev). 2. Sverdlovskiy oblastnoy komitat profsoyuza rabochikh metallurgicheskoy promyshlennosti (for Olesov).

3. Zavod "Aremkus", predsedatel' soveta sodeystviya sem'ye i shkole, g. Moskva (for Kashmanov). 4. Zavod vysokovol'tnoy apparatury, g. Rovno (for Semchenko).

(Community centers) (Moscow—Community and school)

(Rovno—Technological innovationa)

- 1. ARZUMANYAN, Ye. A.: DOLGUSHINA, N. A.: BURDIN, M. G.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Cattle Breeding
- 7. Developing a new breed based on crossing of Tagil and East-Prisian cattle. Trudy VIZh 20, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

USSR/Form Animals. Cattle.

Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Diol., No 17, 1958, 78720.

Author : Dolgushina No.A.

Inst : All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Animal

: Reproductive Ability of Cows of Ural Black-Spotted Title

Cattle.

Orig Pub: Byu. nauchno-tekhn. inform. yses. n.-i. in-t

zhivotnovodstva, 1957, No 2 (4), 5-8.

Abstract: It was established that the greatest fertilization

is achieved in heifers before 24 nonths of age with a live weight of 450 kg. With increase of ago and live weight of the heifers, the number of coverings before fertilization is increased.

Card : 1/1

20

USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle.

Q

Abs Jour

: Rof Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 21229

Author

: Arzumanyan, Ye. A.; Dolgushina, N. A.

Inst

: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Animal

Husbandry

Title

: Summing-up the Crossing of Tagil'skiy Cattle with

Ostfriesian Cattle

Orig Pub

: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zhivotnovodstva, 1957, 21,

46-57

Abstract

: The work, which lasted for 20 years (1937 - 1957) and was aimed towards raising purebrod cattle by

widely utilizing artificial insemination and systemati-

cally improving feeding and keeping conditions of hybrid animals, resulted in creating a new highly pro-

ductive purebred group of Tagil'skiy-Ostfriesian

(Ural'skiy Black-spotted) cattle of predeminantly dairy

Card 1/2

42

KLIMOV, A. N.; DOLGO-SABUROV, V. B.

"Binding of different penicillins on blood and tissue proteins."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

Sci Res Inst of Antibiotics & Military Medical Acad im S. M. Kirov, Leningrad.

8/0020/64/155/003/0683/0684

ACCESSION NR: AP4025117

AUTHORS: Ivanov, I.I.; Borovikova, O.M.; Vladimirov, V.G.; Dolgo-Saburov, V.B.; Sharobayko, V.I.

On the mechanism of reduction of the DNA level in body tissues exposed to ionizing radiation TITLE:

SOURCE: AN SSR. Doklady\*, v.155, no.3, 1964, 583-684

TOPIC TAGS: nucleus DNA, DNA tissue level, X ray irradiation, lymphocyte, spleen lymphocyte, DNA destruction, acridine orange stain, ultra violet green fluorescence, ultra violet red fluorescence

ABSTRACT: Earlier determination of DNA reduction in the cell nuclei of mammal tissues (ultra violet cytospectrometry) gave only an average DNA content in the cell, without taking account of its functional state. The authors contend that the observed reduction is due to the lower DNA content in cells which are dying or have died following irradiation. They studied difference in functional condition, as related to DNA contents in spleen lymphocytes of 19 white rats one day hefore and after whole home transfer and after the content and after the conte before and after whole body X-ray irradiation with a 300 roentgen dosa

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820008-8"

ACCESSION NR: AP4025117

The ultra violet and other equipment are described. Staining with acridine-orange afforded cell differentiation according to the functional state, without impairing the reliability of quantitative DNA determination. Uninjured cells retained green fluorescence while that of the injured cells was red. The ultra violet technique of separate DNA determination in these cells is described. Nucleic acids were not isolated, since the small RNA content could be neglected in this case. DNA nucleus concentration in the cells with green fluorescence was almost the same for irradiated and non-irradiated lymphocytes (6.49 . 10-12 and 6.23 . 10-12g resp.) while that of cells with red fluorescence was considerably lower (1.81 , 10-12g). This points towards death with depolymerization and decomposition of the latter's DNA. Orig. art. has 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: | Boenno-meditsinskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova (Military Medical Academy)

SUBMITTED: 11 Sep63

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64 ENOL:

SUB CODE: OH, MS MR REF SOV: OC7 OTHER: 002 .

Cord 2/2

### DOLHA, Nicolae

Important means of fulfilling the obligations. Munca sindic 7 no.10:14-18 0 163.

l. Presedintele comitetului simiicatului de la uzinele metalurgice "Unirea", Cluj.

DAMJANOVICH, S.; SZABOLCS, M.; CSONGOR, J.; SZATAI, I.; DOLNAY, A.

Radiation sensitizing effect of p-chloromercuribenzoate. Acta physiol.

acad. sci. hung. 22 no.2:195-199 162.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Gentral Laboratory, and First Department of Surgery, Medical University, Debrecen.

(RADIATION EFFECTS)

HARASZTI, A.; DOLHAY, B.

Contributions to the origin of the protein-filled vacuoles of the liver cells. Acta morph. acad. sci. hung. 12 no.1:103-110 '63.

1. Institut für Pathologische Anatomie der Medisinischen Universität, Debrecen (Vorstand: Frof. P. Endes).
(ANOXIA) (LIVER) (PATHOLOGY) (PROTEINS)

TOMOTI, Z.; KORPAS, J.; DOLIAK, M.

Effect of Haemophilus pertussis and of its endotexin on cough and respiration in acute experiment. Cesk. fysicl. 7 no.3:264-265 May 58.

1. Ustav experimentalnej patologie Iakarskej fakulty University Komenskeho v Kosiciach a Imuna v Michalanoch mad Torysou.

(HEMOPHILUS PRETUSS IS, eff. of tact. suspensions & entoxin on resp. & cough in animals (Cz))

(COUGH, exper. eff. of Hemophilus pertussis suspensions & endotoxin (Cs)) (RESPIRATION, physical. same)

8/137/60/000/011/035/043 1COA\600A

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 11, p. 251,

Tavadze, F.N., Tskitishvili, M.D., Doliashvili, K.A., Mandzhgalad-# 27246 ze, S.N., Cvaliya, T.M., Nabichvrishvili, M.A. AUTHORS:

The Effect of Carbon and Silicon on Heat and Scale Resistance of TITLE:

Alloys of the Iron-Chrome-Manganese System

Dokl. Nauchno-proizv. konferentsii mashinostroiteley i priborostroiteley, Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1959, pp. 169 - 180 PERIODICAL:

The authors studied the joint effect of C and Bi on heat and scale resistance in cast and heat treated states of 2 series of alloys containing (in %): C 1.04 - 3.92; Mn 13.19 - 15.61; Cr 12.90 - 15.40; Si 0.66 - 4.46; P 0.028 - 0.147 (I); C 0.25 - 3.82; Mn 14.14 - 15.38; Cr 24.03 - 25.90; Si 0.21 - 6.82; PO.04 - 0.25 (II); Heat treatment was conducted in vacuum quartz tubes by the following two ways: 1) stabilizing at 700 and 750°C for 500 hrs; 2) homogenizing at 1,050 - 500°C (stepped) for 350 hrs. It was established that during stabiliza-

a-- 1/2

8/137/60/000/011/035/<sup>04</sup>3 a006/a001

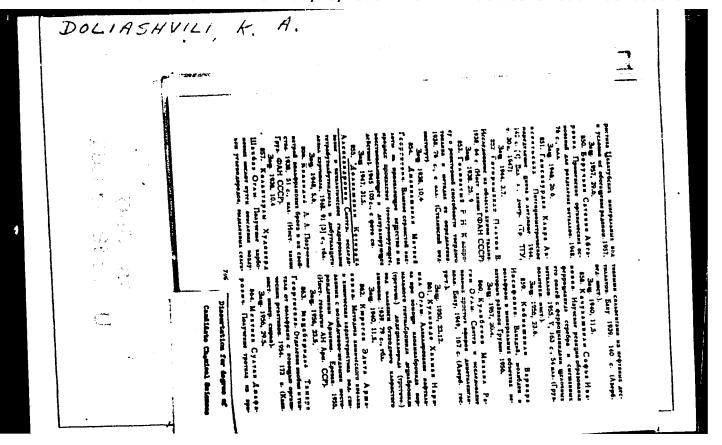
The Effect of Carbon and Silicon on Heat and Scale Resistance of Alloys of the Iron-Chrome-Manganese System

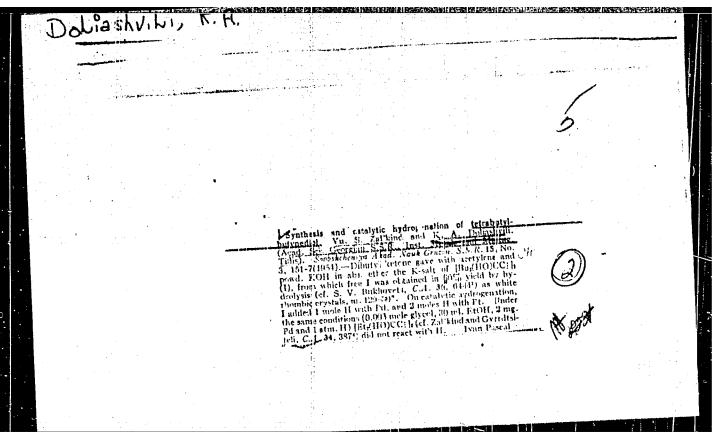
tion an increased C and Si content reduced heat resistance due to the formation of non-stable phases, namely austenite and carbides. During homogenization the alloys I show increased heat resistance, if their C content is 3.5 - 3.8%; the alloys II have 2 maxima of heat resistance: at 1.8 - 2.3% C; 0.3 - 1.0% Si and alloys II have 2 maxima of heat resistance: at 1.8 how higher heat resistance afat 0.4 - 1.0% C and 6.0 - 7.0% Si. The alloys II show higher heat resistance afat homogenization. The alloys investigated show satisfactory resistance to oxidation up to 750°C and are not subjected to "growth" up to 950°C. C impairs dation up to 750°C and are not subjected to "growth" up to 950°C. C impairs dation up to 750°C and are not subjected to "growth" up to 950°C. C impairs dation up to 750°C and are not subjected to "growth" up to 950°C. C impairs dation up to 750°C and are not subjected to "growth" up to 950°C. C impairs dation up to 750°C and are not subjected to "growth" up to 950°C. C impairs dation up to 750°C and are not subjected to "growth" up to 950°C. C impairs dation up to 750°C and are not subjected to "growth" up to 950°C.

A.S.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

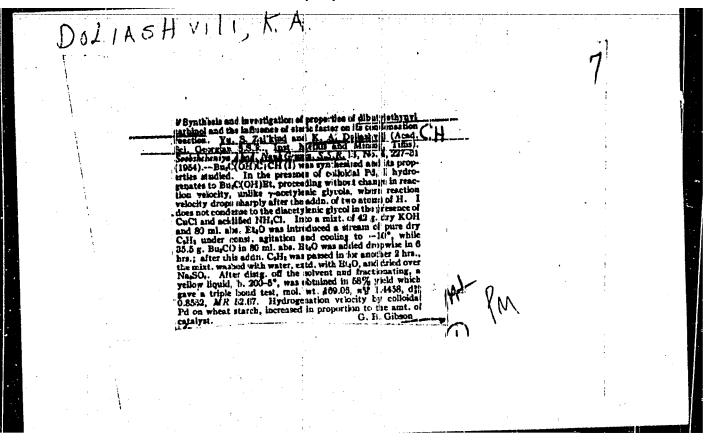
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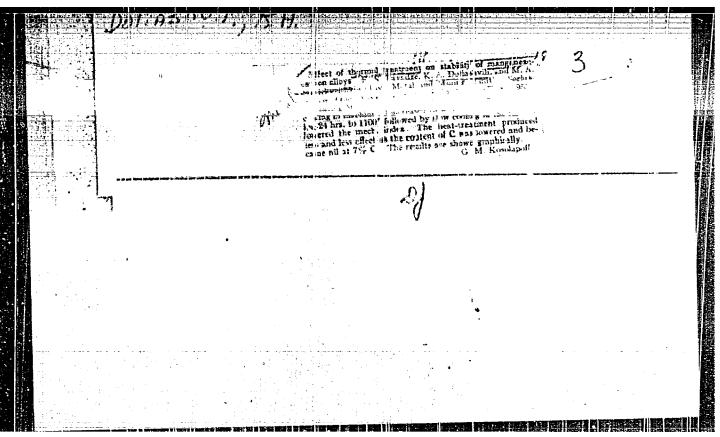


TAVADZE, F.N.; DOLIASHVILI, K.A.

Decomposition of manganese-carbon alloys. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR
15 no.5:275-279 54. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut metalla i gornogo dela, Tbilisi. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii G.K. Gelevanishvili.

(Manganese alloys)



137-58-5-10527

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 235 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tavadze, F.N., Doliashvili, K.A.

TITLE: Microstructure and Certain Properties of Alloys of the FeSi-

MnSi-C System (Mikrostruktura i nekotoryye svoystva splavov

sistemy FeSi-MriSi-C)

PERIODICAL: Soobshch. AN GruzSSSR, 1957, Vol 18, Nr 2, pp 211-216

(in Georgian)

ABSTRACT: To prepare alloys of the MnSi-FeSi system, their base components - MnSi and FeSi - were smelted first, employing elec-

trolytic Mn, Armoo Fe and metallic Si. This was done under a layer of cryolite in a high-frequency furnace, using corundum crucibles. The specimens for measurement of resistivity were made by taking up liquid metal by suction into 3 or 4 mm ceramic tubes preheated to 800°C. The alloys were subjected to stepped annealing at 1000-500° for 315 hours. Alloys of the MnSi-FeSi-C ternary system were obtained by smelting alloys of the MnSi-FeSi system under a layer of powdered graphite. It was found that alloys of the MnSi-FeSi system form a contin-

uous series of solid solutions. The solubility of C in alloys of the MnSi-FeSi system is ≤ 0.08%. The microstructures of

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137-58-5-10527

Microstructure and Certain (cont.)

alloys of the MnSi-FeSi-C system are analogous to the microstructures of alloys of the MnSi-Fe-Si system. The identical nature of the changes in the resistivity and microhardness curves of solid solutions of carburized and non-carburized alloys testifies to the fact that the C content of the solid solution is insignificant.

Z. Kh.

1. Alloys--Properties 2. Alloys--Microstructure

Card 2/2

21.726

5/123/61/000/003/002/023 A004/A104

18.1150

AUTHORS:

1416

Tavadze, F. N.; Tskitishvili, M. D.; Doliashvili, K. A.; Mandzhgaladze, S. N.; Gvaliya, T. M., and Nabichvrishvili, M. L.

Effect of carbon and silicon on the heat resistance and scale TITLE:

resistance of alloys of the iron-chrome-manganese system

Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 3, 1961, 17, abstract PERIODICAL:

3A114. ("Dokl. Nauchno-proizv. konferentsii mashinostroiteley i priborostroiteley". Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1959, 169-180)

The authors investigated by the centrifugal method changes in the heat registance of two series of Fe-Cr-Mn-alloys (15% Mn; 15 and 15% Cr) at 700 near registratice of two solites of 15 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> during 250 - 500 hours depending on the C-content (0.5 - 4%) and Si-content (0.2 - 7.0%). The tests were carried out with cast and heat-treated specimens. In a stabilized condition an increase in the C- and Si-contents reduces the heat resistance. The alloys resist oxidation up to 750°C.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

DOLIBIC, Gordana, dipl. chem.

Gas chromatography. Nafta Jug 13 no.4/5:86-52 Ap-My '62.

1. Naftaplin, Zagreb.

DOLIC, Dragan S.

The Miocene deposits of the Manasija Mine, south of Despotovac. Glas Prir muz A 18:135-150 163.

1. Submitted November 21, 1963.

SOV/112-57-9-18297

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 9, p 21 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Privezentsev, V. A., Dolidovich, A. B., Kalif, G. I.

TITLE: Estimating the Consumption of Eraiding-Material in High-Quality Wire Manufacture (Raschet raskhoda materialov na opletku pri izgotovlenii provodov uluchshennogo kachestva)

PERIODICAL: Inform.-tekhn. sb. M-vo elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR, 1956, Nr 10, pp 16-20

ABSTRACT: One of the main reasons of inadequate flexibility of insulated wires is that a snug braiding compresses the wire insulation very tightly. A new method of wire braiding with a "slack" is described, which assures a more flexible wire suitable for various applications. A smooth, thin steel wire is fixed along the insulated wire and is braided together with it. This results in an artificial oversizing of braiding perimeter, and the braiding spreads more loosely around the insulated wire. To estimate the consumption of fibrous material necessary, the diameter of the insulated wire to be braided should be

Card 1/2

SOV/112-57-9-18297

Estimating the Consumption of Braiding-Material in High-Quality Wire Manufacture known. Equivalent diameters of "slackened" braiding are determined, and coefficients allowing for the increased material consumption are given.

V.A.P.

**Gard 2/2** 

DOLIDZE 1. EVERTA PEDICA Sec. 2 Vol 11/7 Flysiology July 58

3184. DISTRIBUTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF CALL and Kometiani P. A. GUED MUSCLE (Russian text) - Dolidze A. I. and Kometiani P. A. GUED MUSCLE (Russian text) - Dolidze A. I. and Kometiani P. A. TRUD, INST. FIZIOL, IM. BERITASIVILI 1955, 10 (309-315)

Measurements were made on sartorius and gastrochemius of frog. Fatigue was
produced by maximum tetanic contraction obtained by application of current from
produced by maximum tetanic contraction obtained by application of current from
produced from the assumption that chlorine lons were present only in extracellular compartment. The authors' modification of Sendron's method of chlorine
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Changes in the distribution of the components to the state asserting the fact asserting adenylic system and creature the same and translate two of muscles. Frudy Tast. Statel. 48 cate. The cate and the same and translate two of muscles.

SOV/124-58-11-13009

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 11, p 164 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Rukhadze, A.K., Dolidze, D.N.

Second-order Effects in the Problem of Flexure of a Homogeneous TITLE:

Prismatic Bar Subjected to the Action of a Transverse Force (Vtorichnyye effekty v zadache izgiba poperechnoy siloy odnorod-

nogo prizmaticheskogo brusa)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gruz. politekhn. in-t, 1957, Nr 4 (52), pp 49-62

The problem is solved by the small-parameter method. The solution of the problem reduces to the evaluation of five functions ABSTRACT:

two variables; these functions must satisfy two Laplace equations, one Poisson equation, two biharmonic equations, and certain boundary conditions which determine the existence of these functions. The solution obtained for the problem under consideration satisfies all conditions, with the exception of conditions existing on the ends of the bar. To satisfy these latter conditions also, the

solutions obtained must be augmented with a solution of a certain linear de Saint-Venant problem which neutralizes the excess

A. Ya. Gorgidze

stresses on the ends of the bar. Card 1/1

BETEKHTIN, A.G., glav. red. [deceased]; AVALIANI, G.A., red.;
HRAUN, G.A., red.; GUDZHEDZHIANI, B.I., red.;
DZIDZIGURI, A.A., red.; DOLIDZE, D.P., red.
KERESELIDZE, K.G., red.

[Chiatura manganese deposit] Chiaturskoe mestorozhdenie margantsa. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 243 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Georgia. Geologicheskoye upravleniye.

DOLIDZE, D. Ye.

Dolidze, D. Ye. "Pamboo as a construction material, and the standardization of permissible stresses", Izvestiya Tbilis. nauch.-issled. in-ta sooruzheniy i gidroenergetiki, Vol. II, 1948, p. 47-62, - Bibliog: 18 items.

SO: U-4630,16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 23, 1949).

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Voprosy rascheta i konstruirovaniya nagel'nykh soprzheniy dlya bambukovykh elementov. Trudy (Gruz. Folitekhn. in-t im. Kirova). No. 18. 1949, S. 41-52.- Rezyume na Gruz. Yaz.- Bibliogr: 6 nazv.

SO: LETOPIS! NO. 34

DOLIDZE, D. Ye. (Docent)

Dissertation: "Bamboo and Its Use in Construction Work." Dr Tech Sci, Georgian Polytechnic Inst, 28 May 54. Zarya Vostoka, Tbilisi, 18 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

DOLIDZE, D.Ye., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; TSAGARELI, Z.V., dotsent, kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; SULABERIDZE, Sh., red.izd-va; DZOTSENIDZE, Sh., tekhred.

[Engineering properties of bamboo and its use in construction]
Stroitel'nye svoistva bambuka i ego ispol'sovanie v stroitel'nykh
konstruktsiiekh. Tbilisi, Gos.izd-vo "Sabchota Sakartvelo," 1959.

(MIRA 13:3)

DOLIDZE D.YE.

DECEASED

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BEE ILC

HYDRODYNAMICS MATHEMMATICS

DAVID YEGOROVICH DOLIDZE

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Digestion, Intestine.

: Ref Zhur - Bioli, No 15, 1958, No1 70293 Abs Jour

: Kiknadze, V. S.; Mandzhgadze, B.; Dolidze, F. P.; Author

Onikashvili, M. G.

: Scientific Research Institute of Rlood Transfusion, GSSR Inst : The Influence of Blood Transfusion and Blood Loss on the Title

Secretary Function of the Small Intestine

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. N.-i. in-t perelivaniya krovi, Georgian SSR, 1957,

Vol 5, 98-111

: In dogs with fistules of the small intestine of the Abstract Thierry-Vella type, transfusions of homologous blood in normal conditions produced, within the first six hours, inhibition of secretion, and within the following day, an increase in secretion. With acute moderate blood loss, especially in the presence of anemia following bloodletting, the intestinal secretion diminished. Blood

Cari 1/2

' USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Digestion, Intestine.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 70293

transfusion in the presence of anemia only weakly inhibited secretion in the first phase but greatly enhanced fermentative activity in the second phase. Blood transfusion stimulated the regulatory mechanisms of biologic processes in the organism.

Card 2/2

93

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KIKHADZE, V.D.; ABESADZE, A.I.; DOLIDZE, F.P. (Tbilisi)

Role of the liver in the blood cosgulation system. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap: 5 no.6:61-62 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Instituta perelivaniya krovi imeni akademika G.Mukhadze Ministerstva zdravoukhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR. (LIVER) (BLOOD—COAGULATION)

112-57-8-16527

Translation from: Referativnyy shurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 8, p 74 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dolidze, G. F.

TITLE: Application of the Phase-Differential Principle for Busbar Protection (Primeneniye differentsial no-faznogo printsipa dlya zashchity sbornykh shin)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gruz. politekhn. in-ta (Transactions of the Georgian Polytechnic Institute), 1956, Nr 2 (43), pp 61-76

ABSTRACT: Three versions of bus protection using the phase-differential principle are considered, two of them using rectifiers and one using a relay with two electric moments. All versions use combined filters of current symmetrical components. Phase-differential protective systems are less affected by current-transformer errors, and in actual construction can attain a higher sensitivity than the conventional bus differential protective systems. The author presents the results of a trial operation of the protective system.

G.G. Ya.

Card 1/1

8 (2)

AUTHOR: Dolidze, G. F., Engineer

BOV/105-59-11-13/32

TITLE:

A Single-system Remote Indicating Device for Single-phase

Short-circuits

PERIODICAL:

Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 11, pp 60 - 64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

If in a comparison scheme three rectified electrical quantities generate three rectified voltages in the coils of a relay so that the moment of the relay is determined by equation (1) a single-system remote indicating device is obtained which reacts to all forms of multiphase-short circuits. In the present paper the properties of such a device are investigated under different conditions. The analysis is made without taking into account the current load and the arc resistance at the place of the short-circuit. It is found that the moments equations whitherto knownfor single-system devices are special cases of equation (1) and the devices of A. M. Bresler (m = 0) and A. A. Voskresenskiy (m = 1) are mentioned. Therefore, the analysis made here can be extended to multi-system remote indicating devices. In the method applied here the resistance Z<sub>y</sub> of

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the device is changed and  $H = f(Z_y)$  holds for the moment

A Single-system Remote Indicating Device for Single-phase SOV/105-59-11-13/32 Short-circuits

(equation (1)). It is shown that for the analysis of the performance of the device only equation (2) must be used and the setting up of the dependence  $M = f(Z_y)$  is demonstrated for the system with a short-circuit at point K shown in figure 1a. In this analysis 2 cases are distinguished: 1) the device is on the line L-1  $(z_y > 0)$ . 2) the device is on the line L-2  $(z_y < 0)$ . The characteristics of the device depend on the form and the place of the short-circuit and in general M > 0 holds if  $z_y \geq z_k$  where  $z_k$  denotes the line resistance to the place of the short-circuit. Equations (8) to (11) for the moments of the individual line sections I to IV are deduced and it is found that the device operates correctly if its characteristics intersects the axis of the abscissa at  $z_y = z_k$  and if

 $\left|\frac{d\mathbf{x}}{d\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{y}}}\right|_{\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{y}} \neq \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{k}}} \text{ is 0. For the case that } \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{k}1} > \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{k}2} \text{ (Fig 1b) the}$ 

Card 2/3

A Single-system Remote Indicating Device for Signal-phase SOV/105-59-11-13/32

device remains without effect in a one-phase ground leakage. Furthermore, the trouble-Erse work of the davice is investigated and condition (13) is given. With inequation (14) a further condition for the indication of direction of the device is given. In conclusion it is shown that a device with m = 0.5 has the best properties. It then reacts to all types of multi-phase short-circuits, it secures a trouble-free operation and indicates the direction in multi-phase shortcircuits. There are 2 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Gruzinskiy politekhnicheskiy Institut (Georgeon Lolytechnical

SUBMITTED:

June 24, 1959

Card 3/3

5/196/61/000/011/021/042 E194/E155

AUTHOR :

Dolidze, G.F.

TITLE:

Selection of the characteristics of starting devices and circuits for differential-phase protection of

PERIODICAL; Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no. 11, 1961, 44, abstract llE 309. (Sakartvelos politekhnikuri instituto. Shromebi, Tr. Gruz. politekhn. in-t. no.1 (72), 1961, 123-132 (summary in Georgian)).

This article describes a method of determining the characteristics of starter devices and the selction of type of circuit of differential phase protection of busbars with balanced current relay, which was proposed in 1955 by B.I. Gasviani and G.F. Dolidze and which has been used for more than four years in the Gruzenergo Power system. Equations are given for calculating the resultant mechanical torques of the working and retarding windings of the balanced relays, with circuits and methods of

Card 1/2

Selection of the characteristics ... 5/196/61/000/011/021/042 E194/E155

solving these equations graphically in a complex plane. In the calculations the current error of the current transformers is taken as 15% and the angular error as 35°. Behaviour of the differential phase protection of bushars is calculated for the cases of external short-circuit and short circuit on the busbars. The action and actionless zones of the relay are determined. The calculations are accompanied by formulae and are illustrated by graphs and circuit diagrams.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

5/196/61/000/011/020/042 E194/E155

Gasviani, B.I., and Dolidze, G.F.

Differential phase protection of collector busbars AUTHORS :

TITLE

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.11, 1961, 43-44, abstract 11E 308, (Elektr., stantsii, no.4, 1961, 76-83)

The article describes a differential phase protection with current-balance relays in which, unlike ordinary differential protection, the starting devices check both the phase and the value of the differential current. The operating principles of this method of differential protection of collector busbars are considered, together with the questions of selection and calculation of the phase characteristics of the starting devices and their construction, the circuit for selecting the damaged system of busbars and the use of combined filters for symmetrical components of currents. A simplified diagram is given of a differential-phase protection of busbars having a starting device with normally-open contacts, the characteristics of the starting

card 1/4

1 . . . . .

s/196/61/000/011/020/042 Differential phase protection of ... E194/E155

device in a complex plane, the phase characteristics of the starting device, vector diagrams for cases of external shortcircuit and short-circuit on the busbars, a schematic diagram of the differential phase protection with starting device having normally closed contacts, curves to determine the location of the centre of the required characteristics as function of the magnitude of the negative error of the current transformer and filter, curves to determine the possibility of executing differential phase protection with appropriate circuits, a schematic diagram for selection of faulty busher system, a diagram of combined current filter and diagram of location of starter device windings and distribution of fluxes in the relay magnetic system. The introduction and operation of differential phase protection is described. A protective system is considered that uses the differential phase principle but is of higher sensitivity than ordinary differential protection circuits and does not react to large out-of-balance currents, so that it can be used in a circuit with current transformers of high error. In selecting and calculating the phase characteristics of the Card 2/4

Differential phase protection of ... 5/196/61/000/011/020/042 E194/E155

starting device it is assumed for simplicity that during external short-circuits only the current transformers and filters through which the total external short-circuit current flows give rise to error in transformation of the primary current and that there is no transformation error during short-circuits on the busbars. Here the maximum error of angle is 350 and of current +15%. With differential phase protection on current transformers of different transformation ratios the secondary currents are equalised by altering the number of turns of the primary winding of the combined symmetrical-component current filters. Winding data of suitable filters are given. It is stated that for reasons of economy the filter cables are located not on the busbar protective panels but at the places where the current circuits run, for instance, in switchgear drives, on control panels, etc. A disadvantage of the differential phase protection considered is that it requires the use of non-standard relays and current filters. Therefore, this type of protection is recommended only in cases where ordinary differential phase protection is insufficiently sensitive and selective. Differential phase protection may be based on a

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Differential phase protection of ... S/196/61/000/011/020/042

simpler circuit of incomplete differential phase protection if some of the elements connected to the collector busbars have current transformers with errors that permit the use of normal differential phase protection. The construction of starter devices and selection of their phase characteristics is carried out in the same way as with complete differential phase protection.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 4/4

DOLIDZE G.F., red.

[Elements of cybernetic systems] Florida

[Elements of cybernetic systems] Elementy kiberneticheskikh sistem. Tbilisi, Metsnieruba. 1964. 170 p. (MIRA 17:12) 1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tiflis, Institut kibernetiki.

ACC NR. AP6028027 SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/66/042/001/0051/0056
AUTHORS: Dolidze, G. M.; Kolbanovskiy, Yu. A.; Polak, L. S. 41

ORG: Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR, Institute of Physics, Tbilisi (Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut fiziki); Academy of Sciences SSSR, Institute of Petroleum-Chemical Synthesis, imeni A. V. Topchiyev (Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza)

TITLE: A kinetic investigation of hydrogen adsorption on 8-Al203 when acted on by gamma rays

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobscheheniya, v. 42, no. 1, 1966, 51-56

TODITO-OI FML(W)\EMb(f)\EMI IAb(c) CO\UJ(\1)

TOPIC TAGS: gas adsorption, gamma irradiation, kinetic equation

ABSTRACT: Specimens of  $Al_2O_3$  were prepared and irradiated by a method similar to that previously described in several papers. During the experiment, the specimen of  $Al_2O_3$  was separated from a hydrogen source by a glass partition. At the proper moment, the partition was removed and the adsorption was measured. During radiation of the  $Al_2O_3$ , adsorption centers with substantially different lifetimes were created. These adsorption centers have substantially different activities, indicating inhomogeneity of the  $Al_2O_3$  surface during radiation chamosorption. The formula previously used to describe the kinetics of adsorption is valid only for a homogeneous

Card 1/2

L 10348=67 ACC Nr. AP6028027 surface. The authors therefore suggest a new equation,  $W = \overline{K} J \sqrt{n}$  S  $\propto (1-\overline{\theta})$ , where W is the rate of chemosorption, n the number of molecules in the gas phase, K the constant of adsorption rate, I the radiation dosage, S the surface of the adsorbent, the number of potential adsorption centers per unit surface, and 0 the part occupied by the adsorption centers. The principal difference between this and the previous equation is the use of the mean value of 0 in the present equation rather than the true value. The two values are similar if the more active adsorption centers outnumber the less active centers at the time of irradiation. When 9 > 0.8 this condition will not be fulfilled. This paper was presented by Academician E. L. Andronikashvili on 25 January 1966. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 7 formulas.

SUBM DATE: 25Jan66/ ORIO REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001 SUB CODE: 11/

DOLIDZE, G.M.; KOLBANOVSKIY, Yu.A.; POLAK, L.S.

Chemisorption of hydrogen on \( \square\text{-Alg03. Kin.i kat. 6 no.5:897-}{(MIRA 18:11)}

903 S-0 \*65.

1. Institut fiziki AN Grusinskoy SSR i Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza imeni Topchiyeva AN SSSR.

SANADZE, G.A.: DOLIDZE, G.M.

Mass-spectrometric analysis of volatile phytogenic substances. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 21 no.2:183-186 Ag '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. AN GruzSSR, Institut botaniki, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom L.I.Dzhaparidze. (Plants-Chemical analysis)

SANADZE, G.A.; DOLIDZE, G.M.

Chemical nature of volatile substances eliminated from the leaves of some plants. Dok:1.AM SSSR 134 no.1:214-216 S 160.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut botaniki Akademii nauk GruzSSR. Predstavleno akad.

A.L. Kursanovym.

(Exudation (Botany))

SANADZE, G.A.; DOLIDZE, G.M.

Mass spectrometric identification of C5Hg (Isoprene)-type compounds in volatile secretions of plant leaves. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 27 no.6:747-750 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut botaniki AN Gruzinskoy SSR i Institut fiziki AN Gruzinskoy SSR, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom L.I. Dzhaparidze.

(Isoprene) (Exudation(Betany)) (Mass spectrometry)

DOLIDZE, G.M.; KIRTADZE, M.G.; KCLBANOVSKIY, Yu.A.; LUK'YANOV, A.T.; POLAK, L.S.; PUSTYL'NIKOV, L.M.; TSETSKELADZE, T.V.

Kinetics of radiation-induced isotope exchange of deuterium with hydroxyl groups of silica gel. Kin. i kat. 6 no. 6: 1003-1009 N-D \*65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut fiziki AN Grusinskoy SSR; Institut meftekhimicheekogo sintesa AN SSSR imeni Topchiyeva i Kamakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Kirova. Submitted April 24, 1965.

DOLIDZE, G.V., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Results of Studies of the Child Cables had and Improved Methods of Catalog than Their Gentral Under Conditions of Eastern Georgia." Thilisi, Publication of Acad Sci USSR, 1957. 17 pp (Min of Agriculture USSR, Georgian Order of Labor Red Eanner Agricultural Inst), 100 copies (KL, 51-57, 92)

- 11 -

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects.

P.

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 40106

Author

: Dolidze, G.V.

Inst

: AS OSSR ( ENSTITUT EASHCHITT RASTAMY, TISILISI')

Title

: Towards the Study of the Pests of the Cabbage Head in

Eastern Georgia.

Orig Pub

: Soobshcheniye AN GruzSSR, 1957, 18, No 1, 83-90

Abstract

: A list was given of eighteen species of cabbage pects during the naturing of the cabbage head. The biology and methods of control of the most serious pest of the cabbage head -the cabbage cutworn noth - and the biology of the big tape cutworm noth, first noted in Georgia as a cabbage pest, were also described. A list of seven plant species, most attractive to the larvae of the cabbage cutworn noth

when fed artificially, of six species moderately

Card 1/2

- 41 -

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects.

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Abs Jour : Ref Thur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 40106

attractive and of eight unattractive at all, was also given. In the low regions there were three hatchings of the cutworn moth, in the hilly regions there were two hatchings. Of the pupae of the first generation, 22-32% undergo diapause, of the second generation - 45-60%. From the majority of pupae in diapause the moths emerge in the spring. Tryphacna promuba winters as a pupa and larva of the last hatching in the soil, in crevices at a depth of 5-12 cm and even 21 cm. It has two hatchings. The damage is identical to that of the cabbage cutworn moth. -- A.P. Adrianov.

Card 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR

CATEGORY : GENERAL & SPEC. ZOOLOGY, INSECTS . Harmful Insects

and Mites.

ABS. JOUR: Ref Zhur -Biologiya, No. 2, 1959, No. 7048

AUTHOR : Dolidge, G.V.

INST. : Inst. of Plant Protection, AS Georgian SSR TITLE

: The Study of Ecological Problems Related to

Barathra brassicae L. in Georgia.

ORIG. PUB.: Tr.In-ta zashchity rast. AN GruzSSR, 1957.

12, 79-100

ABSTRACT: In experiments made in a polythermostat the

adult cabbage noctuids (Barathra bassicae L.) are active at 16-32°, at less toan 16° lapse into a stupor, at 9° perish in 27 days and at 33° they die in 6-24 hours. The optimal temperature for oviposition is 21.8-25.2, for ogg development 23.5-26.5" (the caterpillars . (C) hatch on the fourth to fifth day); the lower threshold of development is 11.5°, the upper threshold 30%. The development and the

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COUNTRY : BUTTO TO F GENERAL & SPEC , ZOOLOGY , INSECTS

ABS. JOUR.: Ref Zhur -Biologiya, N., 2, 1970, No. 7043

Author BUT. : TITLE

ORIG. PUB .:

ABSTRACT: pupation of all C, 26-30 days after batching. was noted at 20-24.5°, the lover threshold less than 16°, the higher 30.6°. The lethel temperature for C appeared to be 10° (perishing in 48 hours). The optimal temperature for the development of the pupae (P) is 20-24°, the lower threshold is 14.8°, the higher 31°; at 15° they perish in 72 hours. In sunlight with radiation of 70.2 cal. eggs, which were just laid, perished in one hour, and three

46

CARD: 2/3

CO STATE : CATEGORY (GENERAL& SPEC, ZOOLOGY, INSECTS ABS. JOUR: Ref Zhur -Backogiya, No. 2, 1959, No. 7048 AUTHOR INST. TITLE Saig. Pub.: ABSTRACT: to four day wold eggs died in 30-40 minutes. 70 minute exposure to 60.4 to 68.2 call radiation killed 100% of the P. With 5-20%, 30-35% and 60-80% soil moisture the P burrowed down to a depth of 7-21 cm , 2-15, and 1-9 cm, respectively, and at 85-200% moisture the C perished on the woll surface. From depths of 5, 10, 20 and 30 cm 90%, 75, 25 and 6% of the noths, respectively emerged from the surface. -- A.P. Adrianov C/3b: 5/3

DOLIDZE, G.V., kand.biolog.nauk; VOLKOVA, L.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; NESTERENKO, N.I., kand.biolog.nauk; TKALICH, P.P.

> From practices in the use of poisonous chemicals. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.9:20-21 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

> 1. Institut sadovodstva, vinogradarstva i vinodeliya Gruzinskoy SSR (for Dolidze). 2. Pskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Volkova). 3. Laboratoriya toksikologii Vsesoyusnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sakharnoy svekly, Kiyev (for Nesterenko).

DOLIDLE, G.V.

Study of the physiological problems of grape leaf sprayed with acaricides and injured by spider mite, Ecol. AN Gruz. SSR 35 no.1:187-192 Jl 64. (MIRA 17:10)

·LOLIDZE, G.V.

Study of the resistivity of grape spider mite to thicphos. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 34 no.2:433-438 My 164. (MIRA 18-2)

ASHKINAZI, M.S.; DOLIDZE, I.A.; KARPITSKAYA, V.Ye.

Stable products of pheophytin photoreduction. Biofizika 6 no.3: 294-299 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR, Kiyev.

(PHEOPHYTIN) (PHOTOCHEMISTRY)

),)577

S/020/62/146/004/012/015 B101/B186

11 1265

Karpitskaya, V. Ye., Dolidze, I. A., Ashkinazi, M. S.

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

Formation of free radicals in autooxidations photosensitized by chlorophyll or pheophytin

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 146, no. 4, 1962, 844 - 847

TEXT: The authors were the first to observe the formation of free radicals in the autooxidation of diphenyl amine or p-phenylene diamine, photosensitized by chlorophyll a or pheophytin a. This process is assumed to be similar to that of photosynthesis in plants. 10-5 moles/l chlorophyll a was added to 10-2 moles/l ethanol solution of diphenyl amine. The solution was then exposed to a 1000 w lamp, with a red filter, at 20 -22°C. After 10 - 15 min the green solution turned brown, The blue absorption maximum of the spectrum was somewhat intensified, the absorption in the maximum of the spectrum was somewhat intensified, the absorption in the slightly weakened. The only difference in the effect of pheophytin a was slightly weakened. The only difference in the effect of pheophytin a was slightly weakened. The red band remained unchanged. The pink reaction that the intensity of the red band remained unchanged. The pink reaction product soluble in water, showed intensive absorption maxima at 460 and Card 1/3

S/020/62/146/004/012/015 B101/B186

Formation of free radicals in ...

260 mµ, whereas the 285 mµ maximum characteristic of diphenyl amine was absent. The pink product must have been formed by oxidization of diphenyl amine, since the spectrum remained unaffected by the action of oxygen in the dark and by irradiation of diphenyl amine solution containing chlorophyll, which had been degassed at low absolute pressure. Exidation is not intensive, as the effect of reducers such as ascorbic acid, hydrazine, or hydroquinone immediately eliminates the maxima at 460 and 260 mµ and restores the 285 mµ band of diphenyl amine. The oxidation product can be additionally oxidized by the action of oxygen at 70°C, giving a spectrum which corresponds to that of diphenyl amine oxidized in the lark and which is ascribed to diphenyl nitrogen oxide according to R. Hoskins (J. Chem. Phys., 25, 788 (1956)) and J. R. Thomas (J. Am. Chem. Soc., 82, 5955 (1960)). The oxidation product of diphenyl amine obtained by photosensitized chlorophyll or pheophytin, is therefore considered to be the free diphenyl nitrogen ralical (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N°. Its epr spectrum is a triplet with a component intensity of 1: 1: 1 and an intervening distance of 11

a component intensity of 1:1:1 and an intervening distance of 11 corsteds. Autooxidation of p-phenylene diamine with photosensitized pheophytin yielded a reddish yellow product with absorption maxima at 462 and 480 mm. This product does not form in vacuo, nor under the action of Card 2/3